





tered circumstances of the times, of means to meet the serious depression in the price of the produce of the land, and the labor to which all are exposed, by increasing the culture of the ground and the introduction of a new and improved system of











# Supplement

## TO THE

# SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1850.

### The European News.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,  
Monday, 1 p.m.

We give, according to promise, an extra sheet, containing extracts from the latest papers received by the Thomas Arbuthnot. Our number of this morning notices nearly every event of importance, but the extracts will be found very interesting.

We shall continue them to the exclusion of other matter to-morrow.

Our London Correspondent's letter contains most interesting information on the Convict Question.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVAL.

February 4.—Constant, barque, 535 tons, Captain Coombe, from Adelaide the 15th ult. Passengers.—Mr. J. C. Thorpe, Mr. J. McHenry, Mrs. McHenry, Mr. W. C. Castley, Mrs. Benson and child, Rev. J. Long, Mrs. Long and three children, Miss Selby, Mr. John Smith and wife, Mr. W. Prior, Mr. Steele, Miss Sims Cook, Mr. Smith, Mr. Barkell, Mr. Sango and wife, Mr. Guide, Mr. Morgan and wife, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Barnett, Mrs. Baleam, Mr. Gilson, wife, and five children; and 41 immigrants who came out in the vessel from England.

##### IMPORTS.

February 4.—Constant, barque, 535 tons, Captain Coombe, from London via Adelaide: Original cargo—19,591 fire bricks, Campbell and Co.; 2 cases, Order; 5 cases, Joubert and Murphy; 180 kegs paint, 1 case, J. S. Willis. Cargo from Adelaide—1613 ingots copper, 1073 bags copper ore, Order.

The schooner Fancy, from Twofold Bay and Pambula, spoke the schooner Lillias, about twelve miles north of Twofold Bay on Wednesday last, which vessel left this the preceding day for Melbourne.

The Constant spoke the Arabia from Singapore on the 30th ultimo, off Cape Otway, bound for Sydney. The brig Jack, since the 3rd December, was entering the Backstairs Passage as the Constant was leaving. The Robert Syers, barque, hence, via Newcastle, arrived at Adelaide on the 17th ultimo.

The Waterloo, which sailed for London on Friday, put back to port this morning, having sustained some injury to her rudder.

(From our London correspondent.)

6th October, 1849.  
You will have, perhaps, noticed that the report of the Government having ordered off a steamer to the Cape of Good Hope, immediately on the news arriving of the proceedings at Cape Town with respect to the introduction of convicts, has been deemed deserving of an official contradiction in all the morning journals. It certainly seemed a very hurried proceeding; to say nothing of the improbability of the great British Government being started out of its gravity by any event, be they what they may, taking place in a mere colony. Moreover, every hour was likely to bring accounts of the kindred proceedings at Sydney; and on the receipt of them the whole matter would be conveniently considered in all its bearings. And it chanced that the overland-mail brought us the resolution of your legislature, just handy for the ministers at their late re-unions.

The case then stands thus:—both the Cape of Good Hope and the colony of New South Wales have declared against receiving convicts, and the Governors of both colonies have even decided, under the irresistible pressure of local opinion, not to land the convicts already arrived at each settlement. Then with gaols, and hulks, and penitentiaries, all filled to overflowing, and no outlet for their contents in Bermuda, Gibraltar, or Van Diemen's Land,—all in turn surfeited with British crime,—there can be no doubt the question of the disposal of our convicts has become one of grave and urgent importance. So that, how over the Government may encourage a feeling of nonchalance on the subject, we may be assured that they are in reality very anxious about the matter, and surely puzzled what course to take next. I have no doubt, therefore, that the convict question has shared with the Russo-

Turkish questions in the recent deliberations at the Foreign Office. It is much to be regretted that this is the period of the recess. Were Parliament now sitting, we should no doubt find that HER MAJESTY'S ministers would be subjected to a few interrogatories as to their future "penal policy."

I have, however, heard that no sooner had my LORD GREY come up from the North than he decided to send convicts to Moreton Bay. I understand that some Moreton Bay settlers, now in England, had addressed a memorial to LORD GREY, suggesting that convicts might be despatched to that quarter—that immediately on coming to town his lordship sent for them—and that the result of the interview was that Moreton Bay was to have convicts, and equal supplies of free emigrants. This is what I have heard, and I believe upon good authority. I heard even the names of the requisitionists mentioned, though I do not feel justified in here giving them; but I may say that LORD GREY was assisted at the conference by both MR. HAWES and MR. ELLIOT.

The first reflection which occurred to me, on hearing this intelligence, was, how would LORD GREY reconcile this step with his written promise that if the Sydney Legislature declared against receiving convicts, none should in future be sent to New South Wales? The Sydney Legislature is the constitutional representation of the whole colony. Moreton Bay is within the boundaries of the colony—and convicts are to be despatched to Moreton Bay. I can only assume that Moreton Bay is going to be sliced off from the old colony! Unless, indeed, the arrangement only contemplates the convicts already arrived in New South Wales, and on their way thither—though this is not in accordance with the statements I have heard. Supposing, however, that Moreton Bay and the northern territory of New South Wales, are not destined to be the permanent receptacle of convicts, the question will recur to our convicts hereafter? It is true, I am informed, (confirming my former hints to you,) that a shipload of convicts is to be forthwith despatched to West Australia; but it seems impossible that that ruined settlement can at first, or for some time to come, find room for all our disposable convicts—between 2000 and 3000 a year.

I have heard not a few doubts expressed as to how the Government may feel with respect to the conduct of SIR HARRY SMITH and SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY. It seems impossible, but that in terms they must "approve" of their acts, under all the circumstances of each case—circumstances which could never have been in the contemplation of the Home Government when they ordered convicts to be sent to the two colonies. But, perhaps, there may be a little dissatisfaction at the two Governors so very evidently going with the colonists. And then what will her MAJESTY'S Government say to the Sydney and Cape Town people? I am not disposed to speculate on this subject, because in all probability you will learn, as soon as you receive this, the reply to SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY's representations. But I suspect you will find that the tone assumed will be that of great indifference; as that her MAJESTY'S Government can have no desire but to consult the wishes and interests of the colony, and if the colony does not want the convicts, they shall be sent elsewhere—as for example, to Moreton Bay!

The views expressed by the Times with respect to the Cape remonstrants, I find have had considerable effect; and gentlemen in the counties settle it as all "nonsense" to think of giving up transportation to the colonies; and SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY's facility is much reprehended. The Times knew what it was about; it knew that the real feeling of the country was to get rid of the convicts—any sympathy for colonists in this question was insupportably small—and so it wrote up to what it believed to be the predominant sentiment of its numerous readers; who, in turn find their views confirmed by their daily oracle, and a form of words supplied for asserting them with due effect. For reasons of its own, the Times has observed perfect silence, thus far, as regards your proceedings at Sydney.

11th October.

The Steam Project, I learn, is still slumbering.—Government has done nothing in the matter since ministers were besieged about it in July last. But of course, nobody would expect that any new schemes would be matured in September and October,—months sacred to the sports of partridge and pheasant shooting.

I see by yesterday's Times, that despatches from the Colonial Office were sent off to the Cape of Good Hope, on Tuesday. The long passage of the first convict ship ordered to the Cape will be in some measure fortunate. You will have, perhaps, noticed the report of her putting into one of the Brazilian ports on account of scurvy being prevalent on board.

The Times of yesterday also contains in its city article, a remark or two of some interest to your colony.

It appears from returns published by the "East India and China Association" that during the first nine months of the present year, as compared with the same period of 1848, the entries inwards of vessels engaged in the Eastern trade exhibit a decrease in the number of vessels generally, but an increase in those from Calcutta and New South Wales;—while the entries outwards for the corresponding period exhibit an increase of 36 ships for Calcutta, with 15,935 tonnage, and in the case of New South Wales 44 ships with 24,959 tonnage. I presume New South Wales is here meant for the Australian colonies generally. The increase of outward tonnage will, I imagine, be mainly referable to the emigration which has been going on this year.

Observing that the organ of the New Zealand Company has lately been exhibiting signs of growing hostility to Governor GREY, I have made some enquiries as to the cause of this. I learn that for a long time it was hoped that Governor GREY would have been wheedled into changing the seat of the general government of New Zealand, bringing it to the neighbourhood of some of the Company's possessions—that now they find their way and trouble are likely to be thrown away, and their support and influence to have been, as they now pretend to discover, unworthily bestowed—that, in short, they are "sold."

People are all waiting with some anxiety to see what the return post from St. Petersburg will bring us. We find, by way of Paris, what the terms are of the joint remonstrance of the French and English Governments against the Emperor's demands on Turkey; and there seems a pretty general impression that it will be successful. But imperial caprices are apt to baffle ordinary computations.

October 17.

Well, I believe I can now tell you that convicts are to be forthwith sent from this country, to Moreton Bay; and that there is no intention of declaring Moreton Bay a non-integral part of New South Wales. I believe I may also safely say that at the Colonial Office no official intelligence has been received about the proceedings of your Legislature early in June. I suppose your Local Government do not care to hurry themselves by sending duplicate despatches via India; and I suppose Her Majesty's Government do not care to anticipate the receipt of intelligence by the formal, official, and dilatory route of Cape Horn. So at the present time HER MAJESTY'S Government are to be supposed to be officially cognisant only of this—that your legislature had determined that it was desirable to receive convicts;—and accordingly convicts have already been sent, and will continue to be sent to New South Wales until further orders. It is very clear that the premonitory despatches of your Government, transmitted from Sydney, I imagine in March and April, are wholly disregarded. They at least must have been received.

But in the City Article of this morning's Times is the following, with respect to the Cape of Good Hope:—

"We understand that an intimation has been given by Lord GREY to parties interested in emigration to the Cape of Good Hope than the plan of sending convicts to the colony has been with-

drawn. Some definite announcement to this effect was required, since the unsettled state of the question was calculated to interfere injuriously with the proceedings of merchants and others in this country connected with the trade of the place."

INDIA RAILWAY.—The contract between the India House and the Indian Railway companies have recently been forwarded to the Governor-General and Council of India, accompanied by a despatch explaining in very liberal terms the general views of the Government upon the question. In this despatch the India Directors remark that, although they have insisted upon complete control over the construction and working of the lines in order to insure efficiency and economy, it is not their desire that this control should at any time be exercised in a way to restrain the energies of the parties engaged in the undertakings, to whom, on the contrary, they earnestly desire every facility to be afforded. With regard to the nature of the guarantee, directors state that "terms formerly offered to the companies being 5 per cent. in the shape of interest and subject to reduction by various contingencies," which were such as to prevent the capital from being raised, they were induced to modify those terms "so as to present a more acceptable security to the capitalist." They had also an opinion that undertakings of the description in question are better conducted by private companies under proper regulations than by the direct agency of Government, while at the same time they state their satisfaction that the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, having given so much attention to railway concerns in England, will be enabled to render the most valuable assistance by contributing the results of his great experience to these works in India. In relation to the various clauses of the contracts, it is pointed out in this despatch that it is extremely desirable no time should be lost in putting the companies in possession of the land which the Government have engaged to provide. "We trust," it is observed, "that where the lands necessary for these railways are the property of private individuals, no obstructions will be thrown in your way by the owners. It is proved in England that where railways have been planted the lands in their neighbourhood have invariably and immensely increased in value, and we have no doubt it will be so in India." The quantity of land will depend on the width of the railway. The trunk lines now in contemplation are to be made with double lines of rails, and short auxiliary branches may be made with a single line. The gauge is to be the ordinary one of 4 feet 8½ inches, and the weight of the rails 84 lb. to the yard. "The electric telegraph will be a useful and important auxiliary, and the Government will secure it for its own uses, permitting the public to have the right of use under regulations to be hereafter determined." On the subject of fares it is observed the railway companies will propose the rates, and the Governor and Council will approve them. In the first place, it is suggested the scale should be approved for one year, and then be revised according to experience. With regard to accommodation, the desire is that the public should avail themselves of the railways to the greatest extent consistent with their profitable working. "The restriction of 10 per cent. dividend," it is announced, "is not imposed with a view of limiting profits. The true interests of the public are best promoted by the successful operation of such undertakings. The power to restrict the amount of dividends is designed to be exercised in case other considerations should require a reduction, and you will not in any case interpose until the dividend shall have reached a sufficient margin above 10 per cent.—12 or 13 per cent." Respecting the capital account, great care is to be taken to discriminate between the several items which ought to go to capital and revenue respectively, and it is urged that no part of the operations of the companies requires more vigilance than this.—Times, October 16.



THE  
JOURNAL  
OF  
THE  
ROYAL  
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penature. He could not but acknowledge the justice of his Holiness's remarks on the ingratitude he had met with at the hands of men to whom he had rendered the most signal services, and who in the enthusiasm of their gratitude pledged themselves to fidelity & loyalty to him in the course he was then pursuing, but who soon after abandoned him. The gentleman I speak of is not of opinion that any concessions or reforms, not comprised in the *motu proprio*, will be granted for a long time; and he does not think that any negotiations on the part of the diplomatic agents will have a favourable result.

"The speech of Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, yesterday, in the Assembly, is made the subject of comment in several of this day's papers. The following from the *Assemblée Nationale* is one of the best critiques on that speech:—

"Repudiating all the traditions of his uncle, he has enlisted under the banner of the Mountain, and joined the ranks of the Socialists and Jacobins, by placing at their service his name his intelligence, and no doubt, if necessary, his sword. We are well aware of the inducement and hopes that influenced his conduct. Could he inform us of the advantages he has derived from that act to his reputation, his popularity, and his future prospects? By deserting the great party of order to side with the faction of agitators, what service has he rendered to his country? What sympathies has he secured to himself? By losing all credit in the camp of the Moderates, what influence has he obtained in the camp of the Reds? If, on the one side he is judged, are his motives not divined on the other? If on the one side he has become impossible, is he, on the other, anything but a mere instrument? The Mountain accepts for the struggle and the work of destruction the co-operation of all those who give or sell themselves; but they visit with hatred every pretender, they dread any superior man who presumes to compete with them, and they are gifted with the admirable acumen of discovering all secret thoughts contrary to equality. Citizen Prince, you were mistaken in forming an alliance with the Jacobins, and when you trusted your fortunes to the sect of levellers, you were worse inspired than the day you demanded an income of 150,000*fr.* and the peerage from Louis Philippe. To-day you did not think proper to reply to the reproach addressed to you by M. Heckers (who called him Prince of the Mountain), after the insult you offered M. Berryer. Your deportment as a public man will expose you to many other attacks, which you will be obliged, as you were to-day, to support with the same patience. You must now perceive that every one understands the object of your proposition. It contained an interested calculation, but not a single generous sentiment. An imposing majority has justly condemned it. The Mountain desires a new revolution: it demands the Democratic and Social Republic, a republic which must necessarily and unavoidably become the republic of massacres and spoliation. It was not to favour the enemies of society that France opened for you the gates of the country. It was not to swell the ranks of the revolutionary minority that the majority gave you a generous hospitality, and a position you had no right to expect. See if every fault of yours has not been fatal to you, and if your deplorable alliances have not rendered your situation more difficult. We reverse the name you bear, and for that reason we deplore the fatal course you pursue. In that course all that is gained is discredit at first, and at the end abandonment and impotence."

"There was but little business transacted at the Bourse to-day. The price of Government Stock, however, was well maintained. The Five per Cents. opened at 88*fr.* 5*cs.*, and closed at 88*fr.* 20*cs.*"

The Three per Cents. closed on the Paris Bourse on Thursday at 55*fr.* 85*cs.*; the Five per Cents. at 88*fr.* 20*cs.*; Orleans Railroad Shares, 722*fr.* 50*cs.*; Rouen, 625*fr.*; Havre, 235*fr.*; Great Northern, 427*fr.* 50*cs.*; Avignon, 220*fr.*; Vierzon, 292*fr.* 50*cs.*; Basle, 102*fr.* 50*cs.*; Bordeaux, 401*fr.* 25*cs.*; Paris and Strasburg, 351*fr.* 25*cs.*; Tours and Nantes, 281*fr.* 25*cs.*

#### TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 9.

WE are still anxiously awaiting the reply of the Emperor to the intelligence of which Prince Radzivil was the bearer. Diplomatic relations between Russia and Austria and the Porte, are, of course, still suspended. The flags of both embassies are hauled down, and the offices of their Consuls are closed. A feverish excitement meantime prevails amongst the European and Turkish population. Strange and startling are the rumours that every morning ushers in. Imaginary fleets are seen cruising at the mouth of the Bosphorus, and the Russian Minister is said to have nightly interviews with Imperial Aid-de-Camps. A day or two since the passages about the Porte were filled with pale and anxious faces, for a report had been spread that Prince Radzivil was returned with a declaration of war. On the 2nd instant, at an early hour a steamer of gigantic proportions was seen ploughing its noisy way through the placid waters of the sea of Marmora, with the ensign of England flying from the peak. Her sides were bristling with cannon, and her decks crowded with men. This warlike apparition capped the general excitement. The whole population of Pera and Stam-

boul were instantly in motion to catch a view of the terrible stranger. When she had passed out of sight, every eye in Pera and Stamboul was strained in the direction of the Marmora to catch the first glimpse of the British fleet, of which this great steamer was supposed to be the precursor. This was her Majesty's steam-frigate *Odin*, sent here by Admiral Parker, at the demand of Sir Stratford Canning.

The French and English Embassies at Constantinople are united together, socially, indeed, as well as politically. A similarity of disposition between Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick is the best security for the continuation of these friendly relations. Both Ambassadors went in company to the review which took place last week, and, attended by their respective suites, presented their respects at the same time to the Sultan. At Therapia, the residences of the English and French Ambassadors are close together, and on the day of the review a man-of-war steamer, lay off each palace, with yards manned waiting to convey the representatives of France and England to San Stefano, where the Turkish troops were encamped. Sir Stratford Canning's flag was hoisted on board Her Majesty's steamer *Tartarus*, and General Aupick's on board the *Averne*. When the Ambassadors landed they found handsome carriages and gaily caparisoned horses waiting to convey them and their suites to the ground where the review was to take place. About two miles in front of the camp a line of tents was pitched. On the right of the line was one of crimson satin for the Sultan, and in the centre was one lined with rich brocade for the reception of the diplomatic body. Here the Minister of Foreign Affairs received the Ambassadors.

The troops of which there were 50,000 present, were supposed to be in front of an enemy, and went through the usual evolutions of a review. All the cavalry carried lances, and though they charged repeatedly, and at times in considerable masses, not a single accident occurred. The artillery I consider not inferior to any in Europe, whether in point of discipline, horses, or accoutrements. With the diplomatic body were several military men, English and others, who all expressed their admiration at the good condition of the Turkish troops, and the admirable manner in which they went through their evolutions.

Count Sturmer, it is said, has received despatches from Vienna, condemning the haste with which he followed the example of Russia, in suspending relations with the Porte.

The Turkish Government are determined to abide by their decision in the question of extradition whatever may be the consequences, and in this they are encouraged by General Aupick and Sir Stratford Canning. In three or four days we expect the Emperor Nicholas's courier. If the Czar determine to bring matters to extremities he will find Turkey no chicken.

#### RUSSIA.—TURKEY.

(From the Times, October 27.)

THE intelligence which we published yesterday from our correspondent at Vienna, that Russia will not persist in demanding the extradition of her subjects now in Turkey, and that Austria is consequently released from the necessity of making the same claim, is no more than what has been for some time quietly and universally expected in this country. Our situation allows us to take a deliberate and impartial view of the question which Russia has created under the animosities of a sanguinary campaign, and in the confidence of a recent triumph. The first impression was one of astonishment. All classes in this country were startled to hear that a Russian aide-de-camp had suddenly presented himself at the Porte and required a great and magnanimous Power to refuse the common rights of asylum, to become the treacherous agent of Russian police, and the humble assistant of the Austrian hangman. If it was supposed for a moment that such a demand would be persevered in, it was because Russian Princes within our own memory, have occasionally forgotten that they were men, and have rushed into positions which even they were unable to maintain. At that dizzy height which it is the misfortune of a Czar to occupy, it is too natural that he should forget now and then the rights and the charities that are anterior to human institutions and above even Imperial ordinances; and that he should overlook the impediments which the world will present to the appetite of one solitary will. Certain historical recollections compelled us to fear, not so much for Turkey, or for Europe, or for ourselves, as for the Emperor himself. Of course a great autocrat breaking loose on man-

kind is a spectacle not to be witnessed without some alarm, but the more that autocrat was believed to be a reasonable man, the less was the danger apprehended, and by the time we had worked out all the consequences of Russia persisting in her demand, we had almost ceased to think her so rash as to brave them.

In the shape in which the intelligence has reached us, this wholesome change of purpose is accompanied with a species of protest against the interference of a certain western Power. It would be as impolitic as ungracious to boast the successful remonstrances of British and French ambassadors. The result explains itself without their aid. Under a sudden excitement two Imperial and despotic Powers made an illegal and inhuman demand on a neutral and peaceful neighbour. They were encountered with a decision and a heroism which evidently had truth on its side.

As often happens under such circumstances, they were induced to think better of the affair, and pay a tardy homage to the chivalry of a less powerful and less civilized people. There is no need to suppose any other process of reflection than what we have described; and the respect due to our allies would lead us to prefer this explanation. But sentiment cannot alter the facts of the case, which are now matters of history. The representatives of the two great western Powers have protested against the demands of Russia and her associates in arms. The Sultan has been fortified by their opinion and advice, which were, in fact, represented in his reply to the Czar. They have countenanced by their presence the defensive preparations with which the shores of the Bosphorus were suddenly alive. A deep and universal enthusiasm has been awakened in this and the neighbouring country in favour of the unfortunate refugees and their insulted protector. Our fleet have moved towards the scene of possible collision, and a British steam-frigate has presented itself at Constantinople. If these facts wanted an interpretation, it is supplied by the protest of Russia, against western interference. That fact crowns the whole, and leaves nothing to be desired. While therefore, our friendship and respect for Austria and Russia would ascribe their second thoughts in this instance to the usual causes of dignified repentance, we cannot forget, because we cannot efface the fact, that their ill-advised impetuosity has had the usual consequence of awakening a noble, a firm, and a formidable remonstrance.

It cannot but have occurred to the two repentant Powers that Europe, with all its weaknesses and disorders, is not in a state favourable to aggressions of a vindictive, an aggressive, or a propagandist character. The free Governments of western Europe certainly would not look with complacency on the absorption of Turkey either into the dominion or into the system of Russia. We have many reasons for staying at home, and are not likely to be seduced into foreign quarrels, except under some dire necessity of self-preservation or honour. But with Russia advancing step by step to the Danubian province, a Constantinople, and its Asiatic dependencies, we are by no means secure of even an inglorious peace within our own borders. In this instance, therefore, we had no alternative but to protest. We have not lately distinguished ourselves by our gratuitous interferences. Our mission as the emancipators of mankind has decidedly failed. Nation after nation has witnessed our slow and undignified retreat, as we have successively relinquished them to the tender mercies of absolutism. Nor is this peculiar to ourselves. It is one of the discoveries of the day that nations must be content with their own affairs, and leave others in the enjoyment of that self-government which they claim for themselves. In fact, Russia herself has read us a lesson on this theme, and has interpreted to us, on the shores of the Mediterranean, the doctrine of non-interference. She is now only taking back the lesson she has taught us, and on the shores of the same sea. If England may not enforce upon Naples her own interpretation of Sicilian rights, or her own principles of constitutional government, neither may Russia assume the same authority over Turkey. Such is the present conclusion of the European controversy. It has not yet been embodied in treaties, but is not the less substantial and binding. Europe guarantees the independence of its several existing Governments, till at least they have forfeited their claim to the common protection.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—*Young Gentlemen*: "I wonder why they call them 'dog carts'?"—*Young Lady*: "Because they generally carry 'puppies'."—*Punch*.

#### THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

(From the Times, October 20.)

THE disturbances in the South of Ireland have assumed a formidable, if not a novel character. We are again compelled to record and to comment upon the practice of roadside assassination, a practice which, as we had somewhat prematurely hoped, had altogether disappeared from the dismal catalogue of Irish crime. We are separated by a sharp and sudden pestilence, and by a lingering and continuous famine, from the period when this species of offence was rife throughout the western districts of Ireland. A kind of expectation had got abroad that these terrible visitations of Providence had not been without some counteracting benefit. The potato pit reeking with black and slimy filth, and the sad spectacle of friends and relatives prostrate under the stroke of that mysterious disease which has brooded so long over the British isles should have been, each in its way, a solemn lesson to the Irish peasant. Was it worth while to shed the blood of a fellow creature in order to retain possession of a patch of land which produced at best so perishable a crop, to sustain a life held upon a tenure so precarious? Nor is this such a train of reasoning as would have occurred alone to a calm and uninterested spectator. It was but the impression resulting from the daily presence of such sights as these we have described—it was such a course of thought as should have been likely to sway the mind and paralyse the hand of the assassin as he was unscrewing the gunstock and taking down the frieze coat in order to proceed upon his bloody mission. It is through suffering, writes the oldest of the Grecian dramatists, that the Powers above guide mortals along the path of wisdom; but in Ireland the "iron scourge" and "torturing hour" have proved without effect. The continuous affliction of four years has left the Irish peasant where it found him, swayed by the same passions, exposed to the same influences, and capable of the same crimes. The assassinations of Major Mahon and so many other Irish landlords before the sharp pinch of the recent distress were but counterparts of a case which was reported yesterday in our columns, and which wears every appearance of being the first of a future series of similar offences.

There is so little of novelty in the circumstances of the slaughter of Mr. Charles Cage that the dismal tale may be dismissed with the most cursory mention. There had been a small patch of land let to a tenant, who, in the true spirit of an Irish peasant, determined to make his tenancy answer; and to this end sublet his holding to a swarm of paupers. When the leases fell in it was determined to re-model the property. A sum of money was given to the intruders to induce them to remove peaceably, and was accepted by them, but not as a quitance in full. Although we have no positive assurance of the details, there was no doubt a secret jury impanelled to decide upon the guilt of the agent, and a Court formed to award fitting punishment to the offender against the doctrines of the Irish Vehmgericht. By this fantastic tribunal the unfortunate agent of Sir George Gore was found guilty, and sentence of death passed against him in due form of law. Suitable executioners were selected from the ranks of the secret brotherhood to carry out the doom of the Court, and without murmur or remonstrance they proceeded to their work. Sunday last was chosen as the day for despatching the unconscious offender. At about half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of that day Mr. Cage was proceeding to church on horseback, accompanied by a peasant on foot, when, as he was turning the corner of a road, three shots were fired at him, and with the most deadly certainty of aim. The body—so we find it stated in our report—was literally riddled on the left side with slugs and bullets. The collar of the coat and neckcloth were blown off, and the neck alone pierced by five bullets. The worst perhaps remains to be told. No assistance was offered by the neighbouring peasantry in the removal of the corpse of the unfortunate gentleman. How, indeed, should it have been so? The country people round about, although the crime could not be brought home to them in law, were but accomplices and abettors of the actual assassins. As Mr. Cage rode along the road of Endrim, and as he approached the actual spot selected for his murder, any of the peasantry he met might in all probability have given him warning of his impending fate. This they would not or dared not do. They were actually assassins at heart, or too much under the terror of their influence to risk their own lives to save that of a fellow-creature. The murderers have not yet been taken, but we will venture a



Damaged toilette glasses, superior assortment, &c., &c., comprising—bedsteads, tables, sofa, THE STATION OF "COOLMIGOL," WHARF, Darling Harbour.

prediction, that ere long they will fall into the hands of justice, and be called upon to answer before a Divine, as well as a human, tribunal for their most foul and bloody act.

Not a long while ago—at the period of the Queen's visit to the Irish shores—we almost permitted ourselves to entertain the expectation that the worst was over, and that at length a "good time" was coming for Ireland. The spirit of the people appeared to have undergone a change, and to have been chastened and purified by recent suffering. The appearance of improvement has, however, been as transitory as it was flattering. If we look to the last news received from Ireland we are forced to confess that matters are as bad, if not worse than ever. By the same packet, intelligence is forwarded of the renewal of the practice of roadside assassination; of an open conflict between the armed peasantry and the police; and of a meditated field-day between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics in the county Down. On every side Irish hands are raised to shed Irish blood. If Lord Clarendon should not come in very effectually as third man, and use all the means at his disposal for the maintenance of order, we greatly fear that during the course of the ensuing winter it will be our duty to record many disastrous occurrences on the other side of St. George's Channel. The present time is evidently one which calls for the stern enforcement of the law. By such means four years ago the practice of roadside assassination was checked, and there is no reason to suppose that a similar policy will not again be attended with a similar result. Thus much at least is clear, that whatever may be wrong in the system of Irish legislation, the practice of secret assassination cannot be right. In Ireland, as in England, let the murderer expiate his crime upon the scaffold.

We scarcely know if the re-establishment of Conciliation-hall is to be enumerated among the more recent calamities of Ireland. On this side of the water we perhaps give way to a feeling of ineffable contempt for the machinations of the bankrupt Rump of the repeal movement. What is the exact measure of Irish credulity and savagery in the hands of a M-Hale? The answer to this question would give a correct estimate of the feeling with which we should regard the renewal of the old O'Connell movement on the part of the more violent of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Mr. John O'Connell is, of course, but the wooden puppet, and Dr. M-Hale the showman beneath the green baize. Priestly turbulence may yet have influence with a peasantry as ignorant as any that could be named in Europe. We do not anticipate violent outbreaks from any renewal of O'Connellism. It knows how to keep on the safe side of the hedge; and in spite of the maudlin resolutions of Smith O'Brien among the cabbages at Ballinagarry, he was one of Homer's heroes if compared with the mouthers in Conciliation-hall. We will not, therefore, until we have good reason for the contrary opinion, abandon the hope that O'Connellism and Conciliation-hall have been dragged too deeply through the mud to retain the suffrages even of Irish malcontents.

**MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.**—Died on September 22, Mr. Dudley Fereday, of Ettinghall-park, county of Stafford, not long since High Sheriff of "Van Diemen's Land." He became a Gentleman Commoner of this College in 1811, and in 1814 was created Honorary Master of Arts. He has munificently bequeathed £20,000 to his college for the purpose of founding four fellowships to be called by his name, a preference to be given primarily to the donor's kin, afterwards to active of Staffordshire. In case Magdalen College is unable, or declines to accept, the bequest, the executors are empowered to offer it to the other colleges in this university in succession, until some one shall accept the same upon the conditions before mentioned.

**THE BATHYANYS AND THE HAPSBURGERS.**—It may, perhaps, be interesting to know that a Count Bathyanys, the grandfather of the unfortunate Louis Bethyanys, was the man who in that memorable sitting of the Diet at Pressburg in which the Empress Maria Theresa employed the help of the Hungarians against the victorious army of Frederick II., pronounced the famous words, "A variatur pro rege nostro!"—a cry which was enthusiastically repeated by the assembled Magnates, and which at the time saved the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. At a meeting of the Hapsburg Council, held before the Queen's arrival at Dublin, the Attorney General inquired of the health of a judge who had been ailing some days. "Mr. Attorney," was the reply, "I am in a good health."

**A CONTRAST.**—Two or three years since the charge for ferryage across the river Mersey at Liverpool was threepence. The Bridge-water Canal Company are now carrying passengers for the same sum from Liverpool to Manchester, and vice versa, a distance of forty miles.

The public will regret to learn that the old firm of Messrs. Charles Henry and George Enderby, for many years connected with the whaling trade, and lately engaged on a large scale as rope-manufacturers at Greenwich, have announced themselves unable to meet their engagements. The general liabilities of the house are extremely small, but it is feared that various members of the family will in the aggregate suffer severely. The senior partner, Mr. Charles Enderby was distinguished by his success in establishing the Southern Whaling Company, with the view of reviving that branch of British enterprise, and it was only on the 17th of August last that he sailed for the Auckland Islands (which had been ceded to his firm in acknowledgment of their contributions to geographical discovery) to act as Lieutenant-Governor, and also as commissioner for the new company. Previously to his departure the works at Greenwich had been disposed of, and the subsequent business of the house was limited to that of merchants, dealing chiefly in Australian wool. It is hardly necessary to add that the difficulties of the firm have not in any way been caused by their connexion with the Whaling Company. —Times, October 23.

#### AMERICA.

**LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13.**—By the arrival of the Royal Mail steamship Hibernia, Captain Stone, we are in possession of advices from New York to the 29th ult. Owing to this being an irregular mail, she did not touch at Halifax.

Previously to leaving New York, the Hibernia was thoroughly overhauled and repaired. Throughout the passage she experienced very heavy weather from the eastward, which has rather delayed her arrival.

The alleged correspondence between Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Crampton, the British Chargé d'Affaires, relative to the Mosquito territory, is, according to the newspaper organ of Mr. Clayton, a sheer invention. From the National Intelligencer, the paper referred to, we quote the following:—

"A statement is going the rounds of the Opposition press that an angry correspondence has arisen between this Government and the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Crampton, about the British claim to the Mosquito Coast. The whole story is a sheer invention. In this respect it is very like another ridiculous story circulated by the Democratic press, that the Secretary of State had advised that Madame Fossin should use by means of the President, that M. Pousin resented it by insulting the Government. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation whatever for such a statement. The sole cause of our offence to be found in the correspondence of M. Pousin alone. The Opposition papers have been filled with other fabrications, which we hardly deem worthy of notice; such as, that Washington's farewell address has been sent as part of the instructions to our Foreign Minister, that the Cabinet is divided, and not harmonious in its action, &c."

M. Pousin, the French Minister, had left Washington for New York, where he intended awaiting instructions from Government.

Previous to leaving Washington, he made repeated efforts to have an interview with the President and Secretary of State, and that for this purpose the friendly services of Mr. Crampton, the British Chargé, were resorted to. They were unsuccessful, however, as neither General Taylor nor Mr. Clayton thought it proper, after the steps that had already been taken, to hold any intercourse which might become of an official character with M. Pousin.

The advices from Canada are scanty, and not very late. The New York Sun gives a telegraphic item from their correspondent at Montreal under date of the 26th ultimo, which we quote.

"News has just reached here that the riots at Bytown have been renewed. The two parties have met, and a terrible conflict ensued. Numbers have been dreadfully wounded, and eight lives are already reported to be lost."

There was a rumour of an intention to remove the Administration from Montreal.

A decision had at length been given in the case of the Astor-place riots. The result was a verdict of guilty against all who were captured on that lamentable occasion of party violence.

The Royal mail steamship Severn had arrived at Mobile with 1,101,000 dollars in coin, mostly for England. From the capital of Mexico it is announced that the new tariff would soon become law. Yucatan accords mention that England was about to intervene for the pacification of the Peninsula by virtue of a contract with the President of the Republic, on condition that the fort of Bucaloe and jurisdiction be ceded to England.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on the 26th ult., with advices from Chagres, to the 16th; Kingston, Jamaica, to the 28th, and Panama to the 8th. She brings no intelligence from the gold districts. The steamship California was to leave Panama for San Francisco on the 29th, and would take on all passengers. The weather at Panama was very pleasant, and the cholera had entirely ceased. The price of passage on the river Chagres was very much reduced, owing to the steam-boat having made a successful trip to Gorgona.

We have Havannah advices to the 16th ult. According to the papers, there were great rejoicings throughout the island on account of the successful efforts of the United States Government to break up the "secret expedition."

#### THE MOSQUITO COUNTRY.

(From the Times, October 13.)

Tax discussion which has arisen between the Government of the United States and that of this country with reference to the territorial limits of the state of Nicaragua and the Mosquito country, takes its origin and its importance from the project for establishing a canal between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, which shall pass through that portion of the isthmus between the two portions of the American continent. Certain private individuals, citizens of the United States, who describe themselves as members of the Nicaraguan Company, have obtained from the state of that name a canal charter or grant, empowering them to construct this important line of communication on certain terms. But, as considerable doubt exists (as we shall presently show) with refer-

ence to the limits within which the state of Nicaragua has the power to make such a concession, these adventurers are anxious to cause a treaty to be concluded between the Government of the United States and that of Nicaragua, whereby the United States should guarantee—1st, the right of sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory through which the canal may pass; and, secondly, the neutrality and freedom of transit which is essential to the public utility of the undertaking. An American agent has actually been despatched to Nicaragua by the Cabinet of Washington for the purpose of effecting these objects. We understand, however, that the New York Company does not propose to construct the canal, and has no funds for such an undertaking, but simply to obtain the concession, surmount the political obstacles, and then sell its privileges.

If this transaction were to lead to the speedy execution of a work of such importance and advantage to the commerce of the world, with a due regard to the existing rights of all parties, it is the height of candour and justice to suppose that it could be the interest of the intention of the British Government to thwart such a project. On the contrary, we are satisfied that the political and mercantile interests of Great Britain would readily promote any feasible scheme for opening a direct communication between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and that the people of this country would be of opinion that such a canal ought to be regarded as a free and neutral high road of trade, placed for that purpose, not under the exclusive control of any one state, but under the protection of all the maritime Powers. If this principle and this plain object be adhered to, there could be no doubt that a public company prepared to execute these works would obtain as much support here as in the United States. But, in order to understand the difficulty which seems to have arisen, it is necessary to revert to the peculiar circumstances of the territory in question.

The state of Nicaragua forms a portion of what was termed under the Spanish rule "the Captain-Generalcy of Guatemala," and it is now one of the independent republics of Central America, bounded to the south by New Granada, to the west by Guatemala, and to the north and east by the Mosquito territory. This region is stated by Mr. Walker and Mr. Chastell, British agents at Bluefields and Guatemala, to have belonged to an independent race of Indian kings ever since the fall of Montezuma, having a recognised territory appertaining to themselves. It is an undoubted fact that, for 200 years or more, Great Britain has been in intimate relation and friendship with the Mosquito chiefs and people. Articles of agreement were actually signed between the Governor of Jamaica and the Mosquito chief in 1720; and, on many occasions in the last century, these tribes were shown to be not subject to the Crown of Spain, but under the protection of this country. The states of Central America, which have thrown off the Spanish yoke, cannot, of course, pretend to any territorial rights not derived from their mother country, or any provincial rights beyond their own frontiers. Upon a careful examination of the historical evidence collected by the British missions on the spot, which has subsequently been laid before Parliament in the correspondence relating to the Mosquito territory, Lord Palmerston laid down the limits of that state and the nature of its relations to this country in the most precise manner. He instructed the British agents to inform the authorities of the several states of Central America bordering on the Kingdom of Mosquito that Her Majesty's Government considered the King of Mosquito to be entitled to the extent of coast reaching from Cape Honduras to the southern mouth of the River San Juan, and to add that Her Majesty's Government would not view with indifference any attempt to encroach upon the rights or territory of the King of Mosquito, who is under the protection of the British Crown. In spite of this announcement, the Nicaraguan Government declared, in October, 1847, that it did not recognise any King of Mosquito, or any such territorial pretensions; it formally laid claim to the northern coast and the port of San Juan as a part of its own dominions, and declared that it would receive as war on the part of the British Government any occupation of the port of San Juan effected by the Mosquito under its protection. The Council of State of Mosquito (consisting entirely of such familiar home-grown names as George Hodgson, James Forter, and John Dixon) responded to this defiance by a resolution for "practically establishing the full rights of sovereignty of the King of Mosquito over all the mouths of the St. John, and over the navigation of the lower part of that river on the appearance of the first British ship of war with orders to co-operate with the Mosquito Government. Shortly afterwards Her Majesty's ships Alarm and Vixen arrived off Bluefields, and the spirited expedition under the command of Captain Granville Loch took place. The Nicaraguan establishment was removed from the mouth of the St. Juan, the British forces stormed Serrapiqui, and entered the Lake of Nicaragua, where, on the 7th March, 1848, a treaty was signed by Captain Loch and the Nicaraguan ministers, by which the Government of that state solemnly promised not to disturb the peaceful inhabitants of San Juan, understanding that any such act would be considered by Great Britain as an open declaration of hostilities, and that the Mosquito tariff established in that port should be respected. At the same time, the Nicaraguans refused altogether to forego their claims upon the port of San Juan, to which they continued to assert a right, whilst the British Government treats that port as a part of the Mosquito territory, recognised, protected, and defended for more than a century by Great Britain.

It may readily be conjectured, from the importance attached on both sides to this question, that this protectorate has ceased to be a mere abstract or honorary function. This river San Juan is the inlet to the most practicable line of water communication across the Isthmus, and on the possession of that port depends the command of the passage. The Nicaraguans have therefore proceeded to take to the best market the claims they have not themselves the force to defend. By making a concession of the passage to citizens of the United States, and by obtaining, if possible, the countenance and guarantee of the United

States Government to their pretended rights over the Mosquito territory, they evidently hope to extort in the name of the Cabinet of Washington what Lord Palmerston presumptuously refused to the Ministers of Nicaragua. It is clear, however, that the strong measures and determined language of the British Government admit of no qualifications, and are as much bound to defend Bluefields and the San Juan as any part of the British empire. The interference of the United States Government in support of what is at most no more than the private interest of a trading company, it is less easy to explain or to justify, and we can hardly suppose they intend to abet the state of Nicaragua in a course of open hostility to Great Britain. The great object of the Nicaraguan Canal is, we repeat, common to all nations, and it would be absurd, illiberal, and impolitic, to take advantage of our ancient relations with the Mosquito Indians to frustrate such a scheme. But precisely because it is a great public object, the little state of Nicaragua has no right to claim sole possession of such a passage by a direct violation of the territories of an independent neighbour. If the canal is to be made, it may fairly be the subject of a treaty or equitable convention between the different states through whose territories it may pass, and the terms of such a treaty ought to be the most liberal kind; but if the exclusive and unfounded pretensions of the state of Nicaragua are taken up by the United States, instead of an amicable combination for a great pacific purpose, the two countries most interested in the success of the undertaking may be exposed to a serious misunderstanding.

**DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.**—One of the most shocking deaths that has come to our knowledge for some time past occurred at Car's Gate, near Wakefield, on Thursday week. It appears that, on June 17th (ten weeks ago) a dog, belonging to a person named Bickley, bit three persons; namely, the deceased, William Bedford, and Solomon Hartley, and it was shortly afterwards discovered that the dog was mad, and it was accordingly destroyed. Bedford died raving mad about a fortnight ago, and the cases having come to the knowledge of C. Waterson, Esq., of Walton Hall, the celebrated naturalist, that gentleman expressed a desire, that, if symptoms of hydrophobia were observed in either of the unfortunate survivors, and their friends would inform him, he would, with the consent of their friends, bring down Dr. Sibson, of London, who had frequently administered the "Wourai," brought by Mr. Waterson from South America, and which proved eminently successful in the cases of several animals to which it had been administered. In order that all objections on the ground of expense might be removed, Mr. Waterson offered to bring down Dr. Sibson, pay his expenses, and every other expense attending his coming; and had his kind offer been accepted in time, it is not at all improbable that the life of the second unfortunate man, Frederick Arre, deceased, might have been saved, or at all events, the awful character of his death considerably alleviated. It appeared on the inquest held upon the body of Arrundale, before Mr. G. D. Barker, Deputy Coroner, that on Monday week, deceased—who was a labourer, and only eighteen years of age—bit a "pricking" sensation in the arm, the finger of which was bitten at the period referred to. At tea time on that day he said he must have something for his arm, he could scarcely bear it. On the day after, deceased's mother went to a person named Dixon, residing in Wakefield, who is, by trade, a farrier, who, she had heard, could cure the bite of mad dogs, and who gave her a red powder to be taken in water and beer. Deceased took the powder, and on Tuesday Dixon came to see him. On Wednesday morning deceased was later than usual in coming down stairs, and when he came down he complained of weakness, and he was worse. His mother made some coffee for his breakfast. He sat down to take it, but he could not drink it—he was convulsed at the sight of it. On the mother preventing it to him, he started back as if some one had suddenly struck him. He rested until the afternoon when he wished to be washed. His mother washed him on his arms and the back of the neck. He shuddered and trembled as she did this, and on her putting the water on his breast and the front of his neck, he became dreadfully convulsed. She wiped him dry, and he then said she had not washed his face. On applying the water there, he sprang up from the chair, and leaped a considerable height from the floor. At this time he could scarcely speak. His mother dressed him, and he appeared a little calmer; he went out for a short time. He came back, sobbing very much. His mother then sent for Mr. Slater from Wakefield, who saw him the same night. Mr. Slater said that it was the most frightful sight he had ever witnessed in his professional experience. He suggested the propriety of trying Mr. Waterson's proposed remedy, to which the poor fellow consented. Mr. Slater immediately communicated with Mr. Waterson, who telegraphed for Dr. Sibson, and he came down on the following day, but too late, the unfortunate man having died at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the most frightful agonies. Towards the last he moaned five men to hold him in bed, who performed the sad task with great difficulty. And what, perhaps, added to the grief of his surrounding friends, was the fact that at intervals he was perfectly rational in his conversation, and in one of those lucid intervals he said to his mother, "Mother, I am dying, come and kiss me," and then added suddenly, "No, no, don't; I may bite you." He requested that if in his ravings he should bite his mother, he hoped they would knock his head off the next minute. For some time before his death he barked and gnashed his teeth just like a dog. Dr. Sibson examined the survivor, Solomon Hartley, in whom no symptoms have as yet manifested themselves, but he found he was not so good a subject for the proposed experiment as Arrundale, as he was at present labouring under a disease of the lungs. Hartley, however, expressed himself desirous that Dr. Sibson should try the experiment upon him in case it should be required to do so.

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